

NIMCET English Sample Paper-16

Duration: 5 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 40

Instructions

- This paper contains **10** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct).
- Each correct answer carries **+4 marks**.
- Each incorrect answer carries: **-1 marks**.
- Unattempted questions carry **0** marks.
- Only one option is correct for each question.
- Use of mobile phones, smartwatches, calculators, or any electronic gadgets is strictly prohibited.

Q1. Select the word that is most nearly **SYNONYMOUS** with the capitalized word in the given context:

The diplomat's **TRENCHANT** critique of the trade agreement stripped away the euphemisms used by the commission, exposing the structural imbalances that favored the richer nations.

- (A) Amorphous
- (B) Incisive
- (C) Frivolous
- (D) Ambivalent

Q2. Identify the correct contextual pair of words to fill the blanks logically and idiomatically:

The legal scholar argued that the new counter-terrorism bill was an unmitigated _____ that would inevitably _____ the civil liberties long protected by constitutional mandates.

- (A) aberration . . . abrogate
- (B) apotheosis . . . bolster
- (C) benediction . . . subvert



(D) anachronism . . . validate

Q3. Detect the option that best encapsulates the meaning of the idiomatic phrase highlighted below:

Throughout the prolonged academic dispute regarding tenure allocations, the dean chose to **ride standard** rather than side with either the progressive faction or the conservative board.

- (A) Actively instigate further political friction to consolidate personal administrative power.
- (B) Adhere strictly to conventional, well-established practices or maintain a neutral, conformist position.
- (C) Abandon institutional responsibilities ahead of an upcoming external evaluation audit.
- (D) Secretly fund adversarial student demonstrations to pressure the university regents.

Q4. Identify the specific part of the given sentence that contains a grammatical error. If the sentence is completely correct, mark option (D):

Scarcely had the international monitoring team deployed its remote sensory arrays when the regional commander, accompanied by heavily armed security details, demands the immediate cessation of data recording.

- (A) Scarcely had the international monitoring team deployed its remote sensory arrays
- (B) when the regional commander, accompanied by heavily armed security details,
- (C) demands the immediate cessation of data recording
- (D) No error

Q5. Choose the alternative that best repairs the underlined portion of the sentence to conform to the rules of standard written English:

Not only did the chief economist fail to anticipate the rapid deflationary spiral, but



he also refused expanding the liquidity facilities when the commercial banking system experienced a systemic credit crunch.

- (A) Not only did the chief economist fail to anticipate the rapid deflationary spiral, but he also refused expanding
- (B) The chief economist failed to anticipate the rapid deflationary spiral, and also he refused to expand
- (C) Not only did the chief economist fail to anticipate the rapid deflationary spiral, but he also refused to expand
- (D) Not only the chief economist failed in anticipating the rapid deflationary spiral, but also refused expanding

Q6. Which of the following sentences exhibits completely flawless grammatical syntax, subject-verb agreement, and correct modifier placement?

- (A) Having completed the complex statistical matrix, the research conclusions were submitted to the peer-reviewed journal by the lead analyst.
- (B) Every one of the artifact samples collected from the neolithic burial site requires specialized micro-computed tomography scanning before categorization.
- (C) Neither the administrative staff nor the primary investigators is willing to accept accountability for the catastrophic breach of participant confidentiality.
- (D) Towering above the dense canopy of the Amazon rain forest, the indigenous botanist discovered a completely undocumented species of absolute giant angiosperms.

Directions for Questions 7 to 9: Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow based on structural implications and contextual assertions.

"The commodification of historical narrative within cultural tourism yields a sanitized pastiche designed to minimize cognitive dissonance for consumer groups. This dynamic depends heavily on the systematic excision of historiographical nuances that present uncomfortable socio-political contradictions. By flattening complex historical traumas into highly performative, easily consumable aesthetic



landmarks, municipal heritage programs inadvertently execute an ideological displacement. The visitor is encouraged to participate in a vicarious nostalgia for an era stripped of its foundational structural inequality. Consequently, public memory becomes an engineered artifact, divorced from empirical material histories and re-subjugated to serve the current requirements of capital accumulation."

- Q7.** According to the passage, what is the primary structural function of flattening historical narratives within the cultural tourism infrastructure?
- (A) To preserve fragile physical archaeological landscapes from structural deterioration caused by excessive public foot traffic.
 - (B) To eliminate socio-political contradictions and minimize cognitive discomfort for the target consumer population.
 - (C) To standardize national academic history curriculum profiles across primary and secondary educational networks.
 - (D) To foster genuine inter-generational reconciliations by celebrating shared aesthetic values across communities.
- Q8.** Which of the following assertions can be reasonably inferred regarding the author's viewpoint on "engineered artifacts" of public memory?
- (A) They represent essential sociological evolutions required to maintain civic stability in multi-ethnic democratic nations.
 - (B) They are highly problematic fabrications that deliberately ignore empirical historical realities to prioritize economic profitability.
 - (C) They provide objective, data-driven frameworks that help modern urban planners reconstruct historical neighborhoods accurately.
 - (D) They are neutral cultural expressions that emerge organically when localized folklore interfaces with global communication networks.
- Q9.** The passage implies that when historical traumas are transformed into performative landmarks, the resulting effect is:



- (A) An immediate increase in state-sponsored funding mechanisms for advanced genealogical research initiatives.
- (B) An ideological displacement where consumers engage with a simulated, non-threatening version of historical realities.
- (C) A major escalation in international border disputes regarding ownership vectors over architectural patrimonies.
- (D) The complete democratization of academic historiography, making it accessible to marginalized economic classes.

Q10. Analyze the three statements provided below and determine which of the logical conclusions can be strictly and definitively deduced from them, assuming all structural premises are absolutely true.

Premises:

- Every structural economist who advocates for quantitative easing is an anti-inflationary skeptic.
- No fiscal policymaker is an anti-inflationary skeptic.
- Some central bank advisors are structural economists who advocate for quantitative easing.

Conclusions:

- I. Some central bank advisors are not fiscal policymakers.
 - II. No fiscal policymaker advocates for quantitative easing.
 - III. All anti-inflationary skeptics are structural economists.
- (A) Only conclusion I logically follows.
 - (B) Only conclusion II logically follows.
 - (C) Both conclusions I and II logically follow.
 - (D) Conclusions I, II, and III all logically follow.



Detailed Solutions**Q1.****Solution**

Concept: The word **TRENCHANT** is used to describe an expression, argument, or critique that is incisive, sharp, penetrative, and highly effective. In this context, the critique "stripped away the euphemisms... exposing the structural imbalances," meaning it cut directly to the truth.

Solution:

Let's analyze the definition of each option to find the closest synonym:

- **Amorphous:** Lacking a clear structure or distinct shape (vague).
- **Incisive:** Intelligently analytical and clear-thinking; cutting, sharp, and direct. This matches *trenchant* perfectly.
- **Frivolous:** Not having any serious purpose or value (trivial).
- **Ambivalent:** Having mixed feelings or contradictory ideas about something.

Therefore, **Incisive** is the most nearly synonymous word.

Final Answer:

Answer: (B)

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Q2.

Solution

Concept: The sentence requires a pair of words where the first blank characterizes a bill in a highly negative light ("an unmitigated [negative noun]"), and the second blank outlines a harmful action that would happen to protected civil liberties ("inevitably [destroy/repeal] civil liberties").

Solution:

Let's evaluate the choices:

- **Option (A) aberration . . . abrogate:** An *aberration* is a departure from what is normal, usual, or expected (often an unwelcome one). To *abrogate* means to repeal, do away with, or formally evade a law or right. This fits perfectly, as a dangerous bill would be an unwelcome departure that destroys civil liberties.
- **Option (B) apotheosis . . . bolster:** *Apotheosis* means the highest point in the development of something (glorification), and *bolster* means to support. This contradicts the critical stance of the scholar.
- **Option (C) benediction . . . subvert:** *Benediction* means a blessing, which conflicts with the negative modifier "unmitigated" in this negative context.
- **Option (D) anachronism . . . validate:** An *anachronism* is a chronological inconsistency, and *validate* means to confirm, which runs counter to the threat implied against civil liberties.

Thus, **aberration** and **abrogate** form the only logical and idiomatically sound pair.

Final Answer:

Answer:

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Q3.

Solution

Concept: The idiom "**ride standard**" (or "to ride standard") means to hold the standard or baseline position, to stick to established procedures, or to remain neutral and steadfast without swerving toward conflicting factions.

Solution:

Let's analyze the context clues:

- The dispute is described as a "prolonged academic dispute" with two opposing sides: the "progressive faction" and the "conservative board."
- The text states that the dean chose to ride standard "*rather than side with either...*"
- This directly shows that the dean chose neutrality, conformity to standard roles, and avoided picking a side. Option (B) captures this perfectly.

Final Answer:

Adhere strictly to conventional, well-established practices or maintain a neutral, conformist position.

Answer: (B)

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Q4.

Solution

Concept: A sentence that begins with a negative adverbial inversion like "*Scarcely had... when*" establishes a sequence of events in the past. Therefore, the main clause following "*when*" must use a past tense verb to preserve tense consistency.

Solution:

Let's examine the structure of the timeline:

- The initial event is in the past perfect: "Scarcely **had** the international monitoring team **deployed...**"
- The correlating conjunction is correct: "...**when** the regional commander..."
- The subsequent action is written in the simple present tense: "**demand**s the immediate cessation". This is a tense mismatch error. It must be written in the simple past tense, **demand**ed, to match the historical narrative frame.

Thus, the grammatical error is located inside part (C).

Final Answer: demands the immediate cessation of data recording

Answer: (C)

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Q5.

Solution

Concept: The correlative conjunction structure "**Not only... but also**" requires strict parallel structure between both clauses. Furthermore, the verb "**refuse**" idiomatically takes an infinitive complement (*to do something*) rather than a gerund (*doing something*).

Solution:

Let's evaluate how the options handle parallelism and complementation:

- **Option (A):** Incorrectly pairs the verb *refused* with a gerund phrase ("refused expanding").
- **Option (B):** Abandons the forceful "Not only..." correlative setup entirely, reducing stylistic punch, and structures the coordination awkwardly ("and also he refused").
- **Option (C):** Correctly maintains grammatical inversion after the opening negative modifier ("Not only did the chief economist fail..."), preserves the parallel correlative connector ("but he also"), and fixes the idiomatic error by changing the gerund to an infinitive ("refused to expand"). This is the ideal construction.
- **Option (D):** Fails to invert the subject and helping verb after "Not only", rendering it ungrammatical.

Final Answer:

Not only did the chief economist fail to anticipate the rapid deflationary spiral, but he also refused to expand

Answer: (C)[Go Back to Question 5](#)

Q6.

Solution

Concept: A sentence with complete structural integrity must avoid dangling modifiers, follow proximity rules for compound subjects, and match singular determiners with singular verbs.

Solution:

Let's systematically check each option:

- **Option (A):** Contains a **dangling modifier**. The modifying phrase "Having completed the complex statistical matrix..." must modify the person who built it. Instead, it modifies "the research conclusions," which is logically impossible.
- **Option (B):** The subject is the singular phrase **"Every one"** of the artifact samples...". This singular pronoun correctly matches the singular verb **requires**. There are no modifier or agreement issues. This sentence is flawless.
- **Option (C):** When a compound subject is linked by "neither... nor," the verb must agree with the closer noun phrase. The phrase "primary investigators" is plural, so the verb should be the plural **are**, not the singular **is**.
- **Option (D):** Contains a **misplaced modifier**. The opening adjectival modifier "Towering above the dense canopy..." describes the trees, but because it is placed at the start, it incorrectly modifies "the indigenous botanist."

Final Answer:

Every one of the artifact samples collected from the neolithic burial site requires specialized micro-computed tomography scanning before categorization.

Answer: (B)[Go Back to Question 6](#)

Q7.

Solution

Concept: To find the primary structural purpose of flattening history according to the author, we look directly for the causal relationship stated in the text.

Solution:

Let's pinpoint the relevant lines in the passage:

- The author states: "The commodification of historical narrative within cultural tourism yields a sanitized pastiche **designed to minimize cognitive dissonance for consumer groups.**"
- It goes on to clarify: "This dynamic depends heavily on the **systematic excision of historiographical nuances that present uncomfortable socio-political contradictions.**"

This correlates directly with Option (B), which states that the narrative is flattened to erase socio-political contradictions and reduce consumer discomfort.

Final Answer:

To eliminate socio-political contradictions and minimize cognitive discomfort for the target consumer population.

Answer: (B)

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Q8.

Solution

Concept: We need to determine the author's underlying attitude toward what they term the "engineered artifacts" of public memory based on the final sentence.

Solution:

Let's analyze the closing lines of the text:

- The author notes that public memory becomes "divorced from empirical material histories" and is "re-subjugated to serve the current requirements of capital accumulation."
- This highly critical vocabulary ("divorced," "re-subjugated," "engineered artifact") reveals that the author considers these structures to be problematic fabrications constructed to favor financial generation over historical reality. This matches Option (B).

Final Answer:

They are highly problematic fabrications that deliberately ignore empirical historical realities to prioritize economic profitability.

Answer: (B)

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Q9.

Solution

Concept: We need to track what happens immediately after historical tragedies are turned into shallow performative landmarks according to the middle section of the text.

Solution:

Let's track the text's progression of logic:

- "By flattening complex historical traumas into highly performative, easily consumable aesthetic landmarks, municipal heritage programs inadvertently **execute an ideological displacement.**"
- The next sentence builds on this displacement: "The visitor is encouraged to participate in a **vicarious nostalgia for an era stripped of its foundational structural inequality.**"

This shows that changing real historical pain into light landmarks creates a psychological shift (ideological displacement) where buyers consume a safe, non-threatening version of history, matching Option (B).

Final Answer:

An ideological displacement where consumers engage with a simulated, non-threatening version of historical realities.

Answer: (B)

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Q10.

Solution

Concept: We can use categorical logic or basic set definitions to map out the categories and see which conclusions must be unconditionally true.

Solution:

Let's convert each premise into formal logical definitions:

- **Premise 1:** Let E = Structural economists who advocate for quantitative easing and S = Anti-inflationary skeptics. The premise states: $E \subseteq S$ (Every member of E is inside S).
- **Premise 2:** Let P = Fiscal policymakers. The premise states: $P \cap S = \emptyset$ (No member of P belongs to S). Since $E \subseteq S$, it follows definitively that $P \cap E = \emptyset$ (No fiscal policymaker can advocate for quantitative easing).
- **Premise 3:** Let A = Central bank advisors. The premise states: $A \cap E \neq \emptyset$ (There exists at least some overlap between central bank advisors and group E).

Now, let's evaluate each conclusion systematically:

- **Conclusion I:** *Some central bank advisors are not fiscal policymakers.* Since Premise 3 states some advisors are in E , and we proved no member of E can belong to P (via Premise 2), those specific central bank advisors can never be fiscal policymakers. Thus, **Conclusion I is definitively true.**
- **Conclusion II:** *No fiscal policymaker advocates for quantitative easing.* Since P has no overlap with S , and all E are within S , P can have no overlap with E . Thus, **Conclusion II is definitively true.**
- **Conclusion III:** *All anti-inflationary skeptics are structural economists.* This commits the fallacy of converse affirmation. We only know $E \subseteq S$, not that $S \subseteq E$. Thus, **Conclusion III does not follow.**

Since both conclusions I and II logically follow, Option (C) is the correct answer.

Final Answer: Both conclusions I and II logically follow.

Answer: (C)

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Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	B	2	A	3	B	4	C	5	C
6	B	7	B	8	B	9	B	10	C

